

INSURANCES.
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
 CAPITAL \$2,000,000, IN 2,000 SHARES OF \$1,000 EACH.
 \$100 per Share to be paid on Allotment, and \$100 six months after Allotment.

NOTICE.
 WITH reference to the following Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company held on the 8th instant, applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited will be received by the General Managers, the form of application to be as follows:—

To the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited,

GENTLEMEN,—
 I request you to allot me Shares of One Thousand Dollars each in the above named Company, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share on allotment, and a further Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, six months after allotment, and I further undertake to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement when called on to do so.

I remain, Gentlemen,
 Your Obedient Servant,

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No. 1.
 That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby authorized to adopt measures for the reconstruction of the Company as the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, on the basis proposed in the Memorandum of the 2nd April presented to this Meeting.

No. 2.
 That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby requested to receive applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, and on the receipt of such applications to the extent of One Thousand Shares to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company for the purpose of authorizing its dissolution and the transfer of its assets and liabilities to the new Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
 General Managers
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

N.B.—Forms of application for Shares may be had at the Office of the Company, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, April 9, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.
 FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
 Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
 Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, the full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
 General Managers
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.
 FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the Annual Rate.
 Above one month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
 Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, the full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
 Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
 ESTABLISHED 1809.
 CAPITAL £2,000,000
 ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.
 ANNUAL REVENUE £497,293.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.
 Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1/2 of the annual rate.
 Above one month, 2/3 " "
 Above three months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, the full Annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
 Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, March 9, 1860.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Reduction in the Rates of Premium.
 Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
 Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
 Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c. and their Contents, 1 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
 Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, March 9, 1860.

INSURANCES.
THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
 CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.
 THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, either at this Port, or at Macao, Canton or Whampoa, to the extent of £15,000, in any one Risk upon Buildings or Merchandise, on the usual Terms and Conditions.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
 Hongkong, June 8, 1867.

NOTICE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
 THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 per cent.
 Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 2/3 " "
 Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 " "
 Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
 Agents,
 Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance on the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
 Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE following rates will in future be charged for Short Period Insurances:—

One month, 1/2 per cent.
 Three months, 2/3 " "
 Six months, 3/4 " "
 One year, the full Annual Rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
 Agents,
 Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 per cent.
 Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 2/3 " "
 Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 " "
 Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
 Agents,
 Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.
 THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co. as agents for the Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Fuchow, who are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates and of whom all needful information may be obtained.

By Order of the Board,
 JAS. B. NORTHCOTT, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
 Hongkong, August 24, 1864.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 of the annual rate.
 Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, 2/3 " "
 Above three months and not exceeding six months, 3/4 " "
 Above six months, the full Annual Rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
 Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Reduction in the Rates of Premium.
 DETACHED and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
 Other Dwelling-Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
 Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c. and their Contents, 1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
 Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, March 6, 1866.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY AND FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
 Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
 CAPITAL, £500,000.
 Managing Agents in China, — Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong, Medical Referee, — J. IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to
 AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
 Managing Agents in China.
 Hongkong, June, 1867.

INSURANCES.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
 Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.
 CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

(LIFE DEPARTMENT.)
 During the last Fifteen Years on all Profit participating Policies of Two Years standing.

The utmost liberality practised in the settlement of all Claims, with the representatives of deceased Assureds.

An Assurance for any sum not exceeding £1000 can be effected with the Undersigned without referring to Head-Quarters.

By special authority of the Board, Claims are settled at once by the Undersigned without reference to England.

No forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mis-statement.

Premiums payable Half-yearly or Annually at the option of the Assured.

Annual Premiums for an Assurance of £100 for the whole term of Life, including £2 10s. per Cent. for Foreign Risk, which will be deducted during a visit to or a permanent residence in Europe.

Age.

Without Participation.

With Participation.

15 £3 15 8 24 6 6

20 4 8 2 4 14 2

25 4 13 11 4 19 9

30 5 0 0 5 6 2

35 5 8 0 5 14 1

40 5 17 11 6 4 6

45 6 11 7 6 18 3

50 7 11 1 8 0 4

55 8 16 0 9 8 7

N.B. Intermediate ages charged proportionally.

For Forms, for effecting Life Assurances, and for any further information, apply to.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, September 3, 1864.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have received Authority by a recent Mail to issue Life Policies for amounts not exceeding £1000 without reference to the Head Office, as was previously required by the Board.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
 Agents Royal Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, January 6, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having received extended limits from THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, are now authorised to issue Policies against FIRE as follows, viz:—

On any one first-class Building, or on Goods stored therein — in Hongkong, \$60,000; in Macao \$45,000.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
 Agents Royal Insur. Company of Liverpool.
 Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding One Month, 1/2 per cent.
 Above One Month and not exceeding Three Months, 2/3 per cent.
 Above Three Months and not exceeding Six Months, 3/4 per cent.
 Above Six Months, the full Annual Rate of 1 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
 Agents Royal Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY to reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on PRIVATE RESIDENCES and on FURNITURE and Effects, therein contained.

In cases of DWELLING-HOUSES removed from the Town, the rate of Premium will be Three-quarters per Cent. in place of One per Cent. For Amounts as hitherto charged; and in cases of Residences, as situated, being detached or semi-detached, the rate will be further reduced to One-half per Cent.

The Royal's Annual Rates for FIRE INSURANCE on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows, until further notice, viz:—

Dwelling-Houses (removed from the Town) and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
 Other Dwelling-Houses (similarly situated) and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
 First Class China Houses and their Contents, 1/2 per cent.
 Other Risks as per special arrangement.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
 Agents Royal Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, November 9, 1866.

INSURANCES.
YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
 DIVIDEND 8 per cent. Eight per cent has been declared on the Net Profits contributed to the above Association for the year ending 30th September, 1866.

POLICY HOLDERS will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.,
 Secretaries.
 Hongkong, September 7, 1867.

YANG-TSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchow and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent of the profits of the Company for that year divided pro rata to the amount of premiums paid by each policy-holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,
 Hongkong, March 2, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on BUILDINGS and GOODS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.,
 Hongkong, February 6, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks; at the current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.,
 Hongkong, July 6, 1866.

BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against SEA RISKS, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.,
 Hongkong, April 1, 1865.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)
 CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods in Mats, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to.

ARNOLD KARBBERG & Co.,
 Agents Hongkong & Canton.
 Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

DE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Companies are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.

SIEMSEN & Co.,
 Hongkong, August 1866.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Macao for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the current Rates.

RAYNAL & Co.,
 Macao, Aug. 4, 1866.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates.

OLYMPHANT & Co.,
 Hongkong, August 9 1867.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Office, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on the usual Terms and Conditions.

Risks will also be accepted at the following Ports:—

Canton, by Messrs DEACON & Co.
 Macao, by E. L. LANGA, Esq.
 Amoy, by Messrs BOYD & Co.
 Fuchow, by Messrs KINNEAR & Co.

Particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to.

ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, May 22, 1866.

NOTICE.

GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in future for Short Period Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1/2 per cent.
 Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 2/3 " "
 Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 3/4 " "
 Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.,
 Agents, Guardian Assurance Company.
 Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

BANKS.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
 Chairman, — GEORGE JOHN HILLMAN, Esq.
 Deputy Chairman, — GEO. F. HEARD, Esq.
 W. H. FORSTER, Esq., JULIUS MENKE, Esq., JAMES B. TAYLOR, Esq., A. JOSE, Esq., JAS. P. DUNNISON, Esq., WILLIAM LEMANN, Esq.

Managers, — VICTOR KRESSER, Esq., Chief Manager, Shanghai, — DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., LONDON BANKERS, — London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
 ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
 For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
 " 6 " 4 " "
 " 12 " 5 " "
 " 18 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
 Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, Chief Manager.
 Offices of the Corporation, Wardley House, No. 1, Queen's Road, Hongkong, March 2, 1868.

Docks.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, — \$750,000.
 IN 1,500 SHARES, OF \$500 EACH.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS at ABERDEEN and WHAMPOA are in full working order, and the attention of Ship-owners is respectfully solicited to the advantages which these Establishments offer for the Docking and Repair of Vessels.

The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the Public.

ABERDEEN DOCK.
 DOCK No. 1.

Built of GRANITE.
 Length, 380 feet.
 Breadth, 80 "
 Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 14 "
 " Neap Tides, 16 "

NEW DOCK, No. 2.
 Built of GRANITE.
 Length, 400 feet.
 Breadth, 90 "
 Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 24 "
 " Neap Tides, 21 "
 This Dock is now under course of construction.

WHAMPOA DOCKS.
 DOCK A.

Built of GRANITE.
 Length, 550 feet.
 Breadth, 80 "
 Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 14 1/2 ft.
 " Neap Tides, 13 1/2 ft.
 This can be used either as one or two Docks.

DOCK B.
 Built of GRANITE.
 Length, 340 feet.
 Breadth, 60 "
 Depth of Water at Spring Tides, 18 "
 " Neap Tides, 16 "

Advertisements.

KING HOTEL.
This hotel is now open, where
Gentlemen can find su-
perior accommodation.
For Dinner parties,
from 9 to 10 A.M.
1 to 2 P.M.
7 P.M.
Public Bar will be open on
Sundays.
CHAS. S. DUGGAN,
Manager.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.
For this date the following
charges on short period
of the Annual Rate.

The full Annual Rate,
J.D. KARBURG & Co.,
Insurance Insurance Company,
April 14, 1868.

JOHN MAR, DECEASED.
Inducted to the above Estate
to make immediate pay-
ment of claims against the
same for settlement, ac-
cording to Vouchers, on or be-
fore, 1868.
To be made to, and Claims
B. M.'s Consul, Swatow.
M. A. MAR,
Administrator.

NOTICE.
Signed by leave to present
copy of the above Estate
to the Hon. Mr. Justice
to make immediate pay-
ment of claims against the
same for settlement, ac-
cording to Vouchers, on or be-
fore, 1868.
To be made to, and Claims
B. M.'s Consul, Swatow.
M. A. MAR,
Administrator.

**BOWLING ALLEY AND
HARD SALOONS.**
Situated in the above Bar
Alley and Hard Saloons,
strict attention to Business
of visitors, to merit a share
of patronage.
W. P. MOORE,
April 2, 1868.

ST SHIPPING.
DEPARTURE.
For Macao, 25th inst.
For Amoy, 25th inst.
For Amoy, 25th inst.
For Amoy, 25th inst.
For Amoy, 25th inst.

PRICE NOTIFICATION.
W. AMOY & FOCHOW,
At 7.30 on Tuesday next,
at 7.30 on Tuesday next,
at 7.30 on Tuesday next,
at 7.30 on Tuesday next,
at 7.30 on Tuesday next.

NOTATIONS.
Kong, 25th April, 1868.
China, New, 6.25
Siam, New, 6.25
Siam, Old, 6.25
Siam, Old, 6.25
Siam, Old, 6.25

Exchange.
3 days sight, 218 1/4
3 days sight, 217 1/4
3 days sight, 217 1/4
3 days sight, 217 1/4
3 days sight, 217 1/4
3 days sight, 217 1/4
3 days sight, 217 1/4
3 days sight, 217 1/4
3 days sight, 217 1/4
3 days sight, 217 1/4

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON SUNDAYS
IN HONGKONG.**
St. John's Cathedral.—Morning, 11
o'clock.—Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A., Col-
onial Chaplain. Afternoon 4 o'clock.—Rev.
John Kingston, R.N.
Union Church.—Morning, Rev. D. B.
Morris. Evening, 11 A.M.; Even-
ing, 8 P.M.
St. Stephen's Mission Chapel.—(Ser-
vice in Chinese.) Morning 10 o'clock.
Rev. C. F. Warren, Rev. Lo San Yuen.
Afternoon 3 o'clock.—The same.
Roman Catholic Church.—Rev. Fa-
ther Raimondi, vice-prefect. In the morn-
ing, at 8.30, 1st Mass; 2nd Mass; 7.30
Mass; 8. High Mass with Sermon in Por-
tuguese; 9.30, Last Mass, with Sermon in
English. In the afternoon, at 1, Sermon
in Chinese. Evening, 6, Sermon in Por-
tuguese; 8.30, Benediction.
Service in the German language, by Pa-
tor E. Klitzke, on every Sunday, at half-
past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin
Foundling House, West Point.
Salem's Home.—Evening Service, at
6 P.M.—Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A.
CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SYNAGOGUE.—Lynd-
hurst Terrace. Service at 3 P.M. every
Sunday.

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that all
communications relating to the general busi-
ness of this paper be addressed to the
Proprietor and in no case to individuals by
name. Much delay and inconvenience in
the transaction of business will thereby be
avoided.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868.

THE BURLINGAME MISSION.

We recently republished from the *Supreme Court and Consular Gazette* an article upon the state of China which, if the writer be correct in his assertions, is, we must admit, calculated to give rise to grave doubts of the bona fides of the Burlingame mission. We have from the first, as our readers are aware, supported the action taken by the native government, in a full belief that a sincere desire to thoroughly open up in-
ternational relations with other coun-
tries was the mainspring of so striking
a departure from the traditions of the
Empire, as the appointment of an alien
to be the diplomatic representative of
the "Middle Kingdom at other courts,"
and we should be sincerely sorry to find
that we have been deceived in our ex-
pectations. We would not willingly
lend our support to a project of which
the basis was misrepresentation, and the
supposed benefit a gigantic sham. But
far more should we regret to find that
His Majesty's Representative at Peking
had sanctioned, and recommended to
the favourable reception of His Ma-
jesty's Government, a fraud upon their
good faith. There appears however to
be so wide a spread of belief that the atti-
tude of the *Supreme Court and Consu-
lar Gazette* are based upon fact, and
rather than expose the truth, that an
examination of its statement is a ne-
cessity in the interests of our policy and
position in China, even though the con-
clusion to which that examination leads
be unfavourable to the views we have
already expressed. The truth must in
this be made known, however it may
be concealed for a time, and we address
ourselves to a decidedly disagreeable
task in even discussing the possibility
that a large section of the community
interested in China, including also many
leading English and American papers,
have been made the victims of a political
swindle.

The paragraph which has given rise
to the uncomfortable doubts we have
above alluded to is as follows:
"The Burlingame Mission is the embodi-
ment of all that the Chinese have learnt
as to the manner in which they should deal
with foreign nations. * * * From the
answer which Tseng-Kwo-Fan gave with
reference to the opening of the coal-mines
near Hankow, we are justified in concluding
that the Chinese Officials have an idea in
their heads that Mr Burlingame will set
as a species of professional 'bully,' who will
be able, in some mysterious way, to bounce
off all unpleasant energy on the part of
foreign governments, and to enable the
Lungku Yamen to smother its fingers at every
request made for improvement, or even for
the carrying out of the terms stipulated for
in the Treaties. Tseng-Kwo-Fan's answer
was simply that Mr Burlingame will at-
tempt to do all the foreign nations why China
cannot open coal-mines, a reply singularly
suggestive of an attempt at that impudent
superstition which has already too often
involved China in grievous trouble. It
reminded us strongly of what we heard a
Chinese man say with reference to the Mixed
Court, namely, that now Chinese were all
time strong as foreigners. * * * So now
with the Burlingame Mission, they appear
likely to regard it simply as a much ad-
dition to their strength, and as much dimi-
nution of the necessity of adopting a reasonable
and conciliatory line of action."

As a mere editorial expression of un-
favourable opinion the foregoing para-
graph would possess only the impor-
tance which attaches to the ably con-
ducted periodical in which it appears.
But the supercilious assertion of Tseng-
kwo-fan, which appears upon enquiry,
to have been actually given with even
greater force than our contemporary re-
presentatives, carries the matter beyond the
limits of newspaper controversy and
leads to but one of two conclusions.—
either that Tseng-kwo-fan, despite his
important office, is quite in the dark as
to the real policy of the government;
or is wilfully ignoring it; or that he
truly represents the intentions of the
supreme authorities which, in any case,
must be perfectly well known to Sir R.
Alcock and Mr Hart. We naturally
inclined to the former supposition, and we
will briefly state our reasons.
We cannot imagine that so astute
(even if politically unscrupulous) a man
as Mr Hart would apply his services and
advice in the furtherance of a scheme of
which the utter failure would be perfectly

assured the moment it was developed to
any foreign cabinet whatsoever. We do
not as yet credit him with an infatuation
so blind, or a reasoning power so defective
as to suppose for an instant that he
would escape being sacrificed (as regards
his appointment) when the united and
indignant remonstrances of the repre-
sentatives of all the Treaty powers were di-
rected to obtaining the dismissal of so
false a friend to China, and so dangerous
an enemy to progress as he would thus
have shown himself to be. But yet more,
we cannot believe that even Sir
Rutherford Alcock would, for a moment,
sanction by his official approval and re-
commendation the despatch of a mission
for the avowed purpose of cancelling the
privileges already accorded to foreigners
under Treaty. And it is for these reasons
that we assert our belief that the utter-
ances of Tseng-kwo-fan are to be taken
as merely a spiteful ebullition of
temper at the overthrow of his cherished
self-foreign policy. When we shall have
reason to believe that he truly represents
the imperial intentions; that Mr Hart
has become so intoxicated by the success-
ful holding of his position as to think
that he can venture to dare the united
reprobation of civilized nations and ho-
norable men; that Sir Rutherford Alcock
has wound up an inglorious career of
inaction by a shameful surrender of the
distinctive features of our Asiatic policy;
that Mr Burlingame, the former friend
of progress, is but the hired advocate of
the semi-barbarous and retrogressive
party in China, and that his position is
truly, as his enemies assert, but that of a
subordinate bear-leader to the real native
envoys who accompany him;—when we
are convinced that these assertions are
true, we shall not hesitate, even at the
risk of being deemed inconsistent, to re-
probate the objects of the "China
Mission," as strongly as we have hitherto
supported them. The matter is too im-
portant to be treated mincingly. The
development of British trade, the future
success of the magnificent steam line in-
augurated by our American cousins, the
maintenance of peace, without the ne-
cessity of costly wars, and last not least
the spread of Christianity and civiliza-
tion throughout this vast empire, are at
stake. That the convictions we have
hitherto held are correct, and that the
possibility we have depicted is as false
as the best friends of China would de-
sire, is our sincere hope.

LOCAL.

The Band Amateurs gave a Performance
at the Garrison Theatre last evening, be-
fore a crowded house. The pieces chosen
comprised the Burlesque, entitled, "Il-
lustrated, Il Trovatore," and the farce by
Alfred Wigan, entitled, "A Model of a
Wife." Whatever a critic may say in the
form of praise is very frequently obliterated
by an afterthought of abuse, but we can-
not in this instance find sufficient grounds
for, even one word which might in the
slightest degree tend to depreciate from
the real value of a night's amusement, and
we regret that we are unable to find space
for a more extended notice of the Amateurs
efforts.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

There were no cases of importance on
the sheets this morning, except one charge
of alleged larceny.
The Young "Re-Echo," Ed. Black-
wood, proprietor of the Empire Tavern,
boarding-house keeper and shipping master
of the American Consulate, stood charged
with larceny of a boat, under the following
circumstances. Mr W. F. Murray, the
owner of the American cutter yacht *Re-
Echo*, died some time ago, and his estate
passed into the hands of the Appraisers of
the Supreme Court (Messrs Hoffman and Jarman).
In the estate, the yacht was, of course,
included, and two watchmen were imme-
diately placed in charge of the same by the
orders of the Appraisers. Defendant and
some of his friends, laboring under the im-
pression that they had some claim to the
ownership of the yacht, looked with dis-
pleasure upon the action of the appraisers,
and sought means of redress by removing
the object of dispute altogether. The
Re-Echo was, on Monday last, lying at
West Point, where, as we have said, she
was in possession of two Chinese watchmen,
who were in turn under orders of a police
sergeant. It appears that after defendant
himself, or some of his party, proceeded
on board the yacht for the purpose of re-
pairing her, when the police sergeant
objected and pleaded his orders from Mr
Jarman (in his double capacity of assistant
superintendent of police and of appraiser
of the Court) to the effect that no one was
to be allowed to go near her. A few choice
expressions are said to have passed on this
occasion, and the constable duly reported the
circumstances to his superior officer. De-
fendant, however, was not altogether inactive,
and therefore he at once engaged a dozen or
fifteen coolies to remove the cutter from
West Point and official possession; he had,
it is said, determined to remove the yacht
to Mexico. But Mr Jarman, having ascer-
tained that he was fully empowered to do
so, followed defendant and his coolies going
towards possession of the *Re-Echo* near Green
Island, anchored her stern of the Water
Police Station, and charged the defendant
(Blackwood) with "larceny of a boat,
valued \$500." These, we believe, are the
grounds of the prosecution. The defence,
it is said, is that defendant holds a bill of
sale on the *Re-Echo*, and as he claims the
yacht under that power, no offence in
criminal law could lie; and Mr Pollard has
been retained for the defence.—Defendant
was admitted to bail on his being first
taken into custody; and on his appearing
this morning, his bail (\$500) was renewed.
Mr May fixed upon Tuesday next, at 11
o'clock, for the hearing of the case. As
various gentlemen have been subpoenaed
in the matter, some interest is felt in the
result. Mr Gaskell is attorney for defend-
ant, and it is believed that the proceeds of
Mr Murray's estate are destined for his
mother, who resides in Scotland.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

H. B. M.'s Consulate,
Canton, 22nd April 1868.
The undersigned circulates copy of a
despatch he has received from His Ex-
cellency Sir Rutherford Alcock, K. C. B.,
Her Majesty's minister in China, &c., &c.,

having reference to residence in the Interior
of China, and he will be glad to receive
any suggestions or information on the
subject the British community at this Port
will favour him by transmitting to
D. B. ROBERTSON Consul.
To The British Community, Canton.

Copy.

PEKING, March 21st, 1868.
SIR.—Referring to the numerous mem-
orials received from the mercantile com-
munities in China, and the unanimity with
which they have urged the importance of
increased facilities in the navigation of
inland waters, for the transport of their
goods to the places of consumption, and
Chinese produce from the place of origin,
I should be glad of some more specific
information as to the extension of the
chief markets for either the means of access
to them by water, whether River or Canals;
their distance from the treaty port and the
districts within which a right of residence
of a conditional kind might be conceded,
with advantage to the trade of each port.
I have to instruct you, therefore, to use
no time in obtaining the best information
on these points, and, if possible, to furnish
me with a sketch map, giving routes and
relative situations and distances of towns
and districts, giving the Chinese characters
by which they are designated, to which
access by water or otherwise is more parti-
cularly required.
If upon such map, it were also possible
to indicate the position of barriers or local
customs, where transit dues according to
the present system are levied, it would
add much to its practical value.—Your
obedient servant.
(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.
True Copy.
ALEX. FRATER,
Assistant.
Her Majesty's Consul, Canton.

SUPREME COURT.

JUDGMENT.—(By Chief Justice SHADE.)
IN RE DEBT AND OTHERS, Bankrupts.
Ex parte DEBT and OTHERS, the Bankrupts.
April 25, 1868.

THE PETITION AND ITS OBJECTS.
On the 6th instant a petition in this
Bankruptcy, signed by Mr John Dent and
by the other bankrupts by Mr Dent as their
Attorney, was presented to the Court.
The petition asked that the adjudication in
Bankruptcy against the petitioners might
be annulled.
The petitioning Creditor and four other
Creditors being all the Creditors who have
proved under the Bankruptcy in this juris-
diction signed in writing their assent to the
prayer of this petition. The aggregate
amount of the Debts proved in the bank-
ruptcy is \$242,190.60 only.

The petition states that the object in
asking the Court to annul the adjudication
is that the bankrupts may arrange with
their Creditors under the sanction of the
Court, the Bankruptcy Ordinance 1864, relating
to trusts for the benefit of Creditors.
By an affidavit sworn on the 22nd of
April instant, Mr Dent states as follows:
"The Trustee intended to be named in
the said Trust Deed, Alexander Turing, one
of the above-named Bankrupts; Victor
Kresser, of Victoria aforesaid, Manager of
the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration; and William Leman, of the same
place, Merchant, have been selected by the
Creditors of the said late firm and have
consented to accept the Trust of the said
Deed and to execute the said Deed when
thereof required."

"The Creditors of the said late firm of
Dent and Company, secured and unsecured,
number six hundred and fifty, and the total
Liabilities of the said firm amount to
\$3,469,441.22.
"Fifty-eight of the said Creditors of the
said firm representing debts of the sum of
\$378,282.89 as set forth in Schedule A
hereto annexed being a majority in num-
ber, and over three-fourths in value, have
assented to the said Trust Deed for the
Benefit of Creditors, and are prepared to
sign the same to the withdrawal of the
affairs of the said firm from the Court of
Bankruptcy, and to the winding up and
settlement of the affairs of the said firm
under the said Deed.
"Of the thirty-three non-assenting
Creditors in Schedule B hereto annexed
mentioned I have been informed and verily
believe that a considerable majority of
them are prepared to sign and will assent
to the said Trust Deed for the Benefit of
Creditors when called on."

I have examined the various Documents
produced, and I am satisfied, though not
judicially, that so far as the circumstances
admit, the Debtors and Creditors being
separated by many thousand miles, there is
an universal desire to get the administra-
tion of the estate of the Bankrupts out of
the jurisdiction of this Court which has
powers entirely inadequate to the due
winding up of this estate, and to impose
this duty on three trustees having the
confidence of all persons interested.

ARGUMENTS AND LAW IN SUPPORT OF

Mr Pollard appeared before me in sup-
port of the petition, and he relied on a nu-
merous imperfect note of a recent case in
The Weekly Notes of July 25th last *ex parte*
Jones, in which Lord Justice Lord Cairns
appears to have said that where all the
Creditors who have proved in a Bankruptcy
consented, the Court of Bankruptcy in Eng-
land had jurisdiction to annul the Bank-
ruptcy, without regard to the sections in the
Bankruptcy Act, as presently giving authority
in this respect to the Court. He appears to
have held this power to be inherent in that
Court, as indeed Lord Eldon also held in *re*
Duckworth, 16 Ves. 416. Referring to sec-
tion 4 of No. 5 of 1864, the Bankruptcy
Ordinance of this Colony, I am of opinion
that the like power under the like circum-
stances as occurred in *ex parte Jones* is by
its constitution inherent in this Court. I
so hold, though I think it quite probable
that a higher Tribunal may come to a dif-
ferent conclusion.

THE DISCRETION APPLICABLE TO THE

I am however of opinion that although
this Court has the power to annul, it ought
not to exercise that power unless the cir-
cumstances are such as to require a dis-
cretion according to the discretion of this
Court, that is, adopting the words of Lord
Mansfield, "a sound Discretion guided by
Law. It must be governed by rule not by
humour." * * * It must be legal and regular."
Taking this rule of "Discretion," are the
circumstances here such as to require me to
disturb the due course of Law?
The Creditors at a meeting for choice
of Creditors' Assignees, neither appointed
such, nor adjourned the meeting, and thus
in this case as in the Bankruptcy of Lyall
and others, all the duties and the very

numerous Liabilities of official and Creditors'
Assignees were very improperly by the
neglect of the Creditors interested, vested
in the Official Assignee alone, in whom
vested the duties of resisting at the risk
of costs two attempts to invalidate the pro-
ceedings in Bankruptcy and of acting in
the management of the affairs, and respon-
sible during ten months for the due custody
of the property, and the consequent re-
muneration as of right by a per centage on
all the assets of the Bankrupt, if I cannot
annul the Bankruptcy. Considering
his position, his heavy responsibilities and
his acquired rights, I required that he
should be represented before me by a sepa-
rate Solicitor and Counsel.

At a subsequent hearing Mr Pollard
again appeared, supporting the petition.
Mr Haylar for the official assignee stated
that after investigating the circumstances
he offered no opposition, and Mr Hannen
appearing for all Creditors who have proved
their debts in this Court, supported the
prayer of the petition.
It remains for me to consider whether I
have such evidence as to enable me to
assent to the prayer. Mr Dent certainly
believes the facts to which he deposes, but
his affidavit, morally reliable as it is, is not
judicially proof in this Court; indeed, al-
though the assenting Creditors are stated
by him to assent, it does not appear as to
several of these that they are legally bound
(when my order annulling the bankruptcy
shall have been made) to perfect such assent.

Again I cannot shut my eyes to the fact
that the Deed assented to by the Creditors
is not the Deed now intended to be exe-
cuted; it must be varied by the omission of
the name of Mr Lase deceased, one of the
Trustees originally agreed on, and, al-
though in honor all parties may be bound
to a change occasioned only by a death; yet
it does not appear to me judicially that
they are bound. By assenting to the peti-
tion upon the evidence before me (I say
evidence as distinguished from statements
which individually I do not question, it
may be that I shall divest this Court irre-
vocably of all power over this estate, yet
that the Deed may never be perfected and
that it may be (all parties not being legally
bound) that the estate may be left to the
jurisdiction of the Court from which this Court
received it.

I might well hold, therefore, that I ought
not to go beyond my strict judicial dis-
cretion and assent to the prayer of the
petition.

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES ADDING JUDICIAL
DISCRETION.
I must, however, consider the special
conditions of this case and the position of
this Court and its Jurisdiction in reference
to it, and consider whether in these I can
find grounds to justify me in assenting to
the petition.

1. *Inadequate powers of this Court.*
When the application was made to me
to adjudicate Mr Dent and his partners to
be Bankrupts, I emphatically expressed my
unwillingness to accede to the petition.
I felt that our most imperfect Bankruptcy
Ordinance ought not to be resorted to, if it
could be avoided, and that this Court is
powerless to do justice under the numerous
complications which might arise, especially
in such a Bankruptcy as this. This is a
weighty consideration in favour of the
petition.

2. *That a prior Bankruptcy is in force.*
Another very special circumstance is that
prior in date to this Bankruptcy there was
a still existing Bankruptcy of the same firm
in the Supreme Court at Shanghai; and
although under the authority of *Morgan v.*
Knight, 33 Law J., C. P. 163, the Bank-
ruptcy of persons who are undischarged
Bankrupts is valid against all the world
other than the assignees under a then exist-
ing Bankruptcy, it would appear as a deduc-
tion from the cases collected in Mr West-
lake's very learned Treatise on Private In-
ternational Law, at paragraph 202 *et seq.*,
that the Bankruptcy of persons who are
undischarged (formerly unrecited) Bank-
rupts may be superseded or suspended by
the prior existing Bankruptcy; and it would
follow that the estate of these Bankrupts
within this jurisdiction will rest under and
be protected by the existing Bankruptcy of
these Bankrupts at Shanghai, when I shall
have annulled the Bankruptcy here, and thus
the responsibility of allowing any Trust
Deed to supersede Bankruptcy will rest
exclusively with the Court in Shanghai,
with the ample powers which that Court
possesses.

WHY PETITION HEARD IN PRIVATE.
I heard these applications and discussions
in private because in the exercise of my dis-
cretion I thought it for the public advan-
tage to do so.

As a general rule it is proper that judi-
cial proceedings should be in public, but
there are exceptional cases, especially in
Bankruptcy, where publicity would be
most disastrous. I could point to preced-
ents where in a time of panic idle passages
in letters necessary for the Court to have
before it in evidence if made public, might
in the excited state of the public mind
have discredited commercial firms and
might have ruined them. It was impos-
sible to say what might have been produced
properly in evidence in the investigation of
the matters arising in this petition, which,
proper for the inquiry, would be most
improper to go abroad. Happily in the
result no such evidence was tendered, but
in the interests of commerce it was my
duty to provide against such results, and
that without consideration for the opinions
of those to whom, not responsible for
consequences, publicity is agreeable.

TERMS IMPOSED AND ORDER.

It having been suggested that further
delay may greatly prejudice the interests
of the Creditors, I acceded to their wishes
in giving my decision.
I think the case before me is eminent-
ly one in which I should (following the
practice of the Lord Justice Knight Bruce)
impose terms on the parties before me as a
condition precedent to the order (which is
irregular one) which I purpose to make;
therefore—
1. Upon the Official Assignee and his
two Solicitors expressing themselves to be
individually satisfied in respect to their
fees, and their costs, charges and expenses,
and respectively declaring that they have
no claim against the estate in Bankruptcy;
2. And upon counsel for Messrs Turing,
Kresser, and Leman undertaking for them
that upon their becoming Trustees respec-
tively under any Deed of the Bankrupts
estate, they will respectively release and in-
demnify the Official Assignee in respect of
all claims and suits whatsoever;
3. And upon an undertaking by Mr
Dent for himself and partners to execute a
Deed to the purpose and effect of the Deed
which has been produced to the Court on
their own parts forthwith, as soon as the
Court in Shanghai shall have annulled the
Bankruptcy there, in case it shall annul
the same;
4. And upon Counsel for all the Creditors
who have proved and for the Creditors
assenting who have not proved, and for the
attorneys under power of attorney of such
Creditors respectively undertaking to execute
the same Deed within one month
after the execution of the said Deed by the
said Bankrupts;
5. And upon the said Messrs Turing,
Kresser, and Leman undertaking by their
Counsel within one year from their being
respectively appointed Trustees to file copies
of their accounts as trustees in this Court,
and so from time to time at the end of
every year until all the accounts of the
Trust shall be closed, with the Registrar of
this Court as of record;
6. Let this Bankruptcy be annulled with
liberty to all persons appearing in this
petition to apply to enforce the terms and
undertakings aforesaid, and otherwise as
they may be advised.
At the conclusion of the judgment, the
Chief Justice remarked that there was no
doubt of the power of the Shanghai Court
to supersede it, and that that fact made his
mind easy as to the decision he had just
given.
Mr Pollard, Q.C., remarked, in reply,
that the Shanghai judgment was quite
enough to protect all the property of the
Estate.
The Court then rose.

COUNT BISMARCK AND GERMANY.—The
Times says there is no doubt that without
the strong hand of Bismarck the cause of
German unity would still run considerable
danger. The annexation of a large part
of Germany to Prussia has been achieved, but
the question remains—Is the result of the
union to be the Germanization of Prussia,
or the Prussianization of Germany? When
arguing against the narrow and bigoted fac-
tions of the old Monarchy, with which he
himself came into power, Bismarck upheld
the claims of the newly-annexed provinces;
when harassed by the ultra-democratic
outcry of some of his new Prussian subjects
he is obliged to stand up for Conservative
principles. In a fusion such as he contem-
plates no small amount of mutual compro-
mise is necessary. He alone in all Germany
seems aware of the great task involved in
reconstituting it. To this object he is ready
to sacrifice all interests and all political
principles. Neither his old aristocratic as-
sociates nor his perverse and stubborn de-
mocratic antagonists, nor his colleagues in
the Cabinet, nor the court itself, can move
him from his purpose. It is the conscious-
ness of success that makes his position in-
superable. Already, notwithstanding great
material distress, and the aggravation of
the taxes and of military service, the dis-
content of the newly-annexed provinces is
abating, and the conciliatory measures
adopted towards them have not hardly lost
of their intended effect. Two years ago,
in the opinion of many German patriots,
the development of local institutions under
some scheme of general federation would
have been more conducive to the attain-
ment of common well-being than a recon-
stitution of the Empire under the supremacy
of the ultra-Conservative, and strictly
military Prussian Government. Count
Bismarck has been practically convincing
his countrymen of their mistake, and with
a zeal natural to all converts, they would
now thwart him in those schemes of de-
centralization by which he strives to con-
ciliate the various local interests of the
newly-annexed provinces. He, however,
is too far to be carried away by the enthusiasm
of ill-considered parties.

The story of the white captives in Africa,
recently revived by General Highy and
Dr Chacab, promises to be a good ex-
ample of our characteristic official mode
of doing business. The *St. Albans* case, as it is
now called, is in its thirteenth year. In
1850 a good deal of ground for inquiry was
shown, and much interest was excited, but
nothing was done. There has been a
strong belief for the last ten years that the
survivors of the *St. Albans* were still in
captivity among the wandering tribes which
inhabit the western coast of Africa lying
north of the line. We are told that these
Somali are, generally speaking, an intel-
ligent race of people, that the country is
fertile, the climate good, and that there-
fore the probabilities are in favour of the
present existence of some, if not many,
of these twenty-six Englishmen. Officially
there has been expressed a disbelief in the
existence of the English captives among
the nomadic character of the natives
from whom the reports were received. It
is now clearly shown, however, that the
only persons employed to investigate the
reports have been these very natives; who
can hardly be supposed to have become
truthful by the preparation for a diplo-
matic career. Information through Zanzi-
bar and Aden seems hopeless. Can no one
suggest a practicable mode of obtaining
news of the captives if they exist—
through other channels?
The *Charivari* publishes a woodcut, in
which England, in the guise of an astron-
omer, is represented looking through a
telescope at the star Theodorus in the far
distance, and, in consequence, never sees
the wolf of Fenianism open at her feet, and
into which a fallacious luminescence.

Mr Craig, in his "Book of the Hand,"
tells the following touch story: But per-
haps the most extraordinary instance of
mental impression on the physical system
that ever occurred was in the case of an
unfortunate woman about to become a
mother, with the prospect of having her
offspring disowned by its father. No doubt
the poor woman had many long weary days
and nights of grief on this account; but
what was her amazement, perhaps not
unmixed with gratification, when the event
arrived, to find legibly imprinted all round
the iris of the child's eye the entire letters
of the recent father's name, "John Wood."
There could be no gaining this—nature
had outwitted John. As one of Dickens's
characters says, "Nature's a rascal."

A lady having accidentally broken her
smelling-bottle, her husband, who was very
peevish, said to her, "I declare, my dear,
everything that belongs to you is more or
less cracked." True? "First," replied the lady,
"for even you are a little cracked."
The Fort Smith Herald says the Kan-
sas river is so low above that place that
last week a drove of cows stopped to drink
in it, and they drank it in two.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE

By order of Commodore O. J. Jones, the following account of dangers at and near Amoy, the result of a survey of them by Navigating Lieutenant Ray, assisted by Mr. Dooley, Assistant Surveyors of H.M.S. *Riflemen*, is published for general information.

JOHN WM. REED,
Staff Commander, in charge of
China Sea Survey.
H.M.S. *Riflemen*,
Hongkong, 24th April, 1868.

China Pilot.

Harbour Rock.—A dangerous rock lies in the anchorage of Amoy Inner harbour, having but 9 feet water over it at low tides and 6 and 7 fathoms between it and the shore; from the rock the apex of Dook island bears N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. distant 14 cables, and Monkey island pagoda N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 2 cables.

Barometer Reef.—A dangerous rocky patch about a quarter of a mile in diameter lies N.E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 3 cables from Chin-ha point; and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 2 cables from the south-east part of Wu-seu island; the highest rock rises 6 feet at low water, and between the reef and Chin-ha point is a channel of 5 and 6 fathoms; North island, or Table head just open of Chin-ha point leads east, and the eastern extreme of Wu-seu island bearing N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. leads north of it.

The Coast from Cork point. the north-east point of Red bay, takes a N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. direction 18 miles to Chin-ha point; and is for the most part steep to. A reef extends half a mile off Cork point, and a ledge of rocks, dry at low water, fronts the north and east sides of House hill point, extending a cable's length from the shore. A dangerous reef of rocks extends from the same point three quarters of a mile in a S.S.W. direction; this reef at low water, shows as three distinct patches of dry rocks, the northern one of which is washed at high water; this reef, as also the ledge extending from House hill point, is held close to House hill point is the southern extremity of a small inlet connected with House hill at low water; House hill is low, with a ruin on its summit, and bears N.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from Lamia island. A shallow inlet runs some distance inside House hill, across the entrance of which is a bank of sand dry in some places at low water.

Lamia and North Islands.—Lamia island bearing N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 9 cables from Cork point, is of basaltic formation; and its southern side rises sharply from the sea; a reef extends N.W. by N. 5 cables from it. North island of similar formation, lies N. by W. 5 cables from Lamia, and has a rocky spur extending S. by E. from it a quarter of a mile; and also one N.W. by W. 14 cables.

Maropé Shoals.—The North Maropé is formed of pinnacles rocks, the highest of which rises 8 feet; they have deep water between them, and bear W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 1 mile from Chapel island, its eastern edge in N.E. from Lamia island.

It was on this ledge that the P. & O. Steamer Nippon was recently wrecked.

ORIGIN OF TOASTS.

The London *Athenaeum* gives the following as the origin of the custom of toasts:—Originally the 'toast' was material and had nothing to do with sentiment. It was the bit of brown biscuit which floated on every flowing bowl of punch in King William's or Queen Anne's days, as the fashionable loungers in the great bath in the city of Bladon, where flirting in the hot water, or taking their chocolate on the floating cork planks, or reading the *Gazette* as they sat on invisible seats in the water, they were startled and delighted by the apparition of a fair nymph who entered the bath in the most exquisite of dresses, and looking as glorious as Amphitrite herself when she glided along the deep.

The fine gentleman, especially, did her honor, according to the rough humor of the times. They dipped their caps into the water nearest where the delighted nymph herself stood, and drank the liquid off to her honor and glory. Among the eager lookers on from the gallery was a young fellow in the most resplendent birthday suit; patch, powder and sword; and the fountain of his eyes was excited with all the figures and flowers of liberal speech then in common use, that he did not care a fig for the liquor, but that he resolved to have a taste of the toast in it. This was meant for the lady in the bath, whom the rude gallant thus likened to the browned biscuit that in those days crowned the punch. As the speaker looked as if he were about to put his speech into action, there was a general scattering of the nymphs of the stream, with attendant screams and breathless pauses in flight, as much inviting pursuit as they seemed to dread it; and there was a calling of beads for their avoird, and a scrambling preparation to defend the lady from that loud-voiced gallant. He, the while, swaggered saucily off to the King's Mead, where nobody troubled him; but the story spread through the city, and from that day the word 'toast' was applied to a lady to whom drinking honors were rendered, till it gradually came to mean the words in which the honor was paid.

CONUNDRUMS.

We will use the dictionary in order to show how simple is the art of making conundrums. Turn to 'a' and discover which words there are which will furnish a pun by omitting the 'a.' For instance, 'school' take off 'a' and you have cool. Now proceed thus: Why is a man who does not lose his temper like a schoolmaster? Because he keeps school (keeps school). When does a man entertain his guest and horse alike? When they both feed at his table (his stable). Why is a man who goes up town after beer like the gods in an auctioneer's store? Because he is up for a sale (up for sale). Why is a spermicote like a busy-body? Because it makes scandal. There are others made on the same principle, but for which the dictionary affords but little help, as when we say that an old dog is like an inclined plane because he is a slow pup (slope up); or that hens cannot see immortality because they get their necks twisted (next world) in this. One of the worst of this kind was Dr. Holmes: Why is an onion like a piano? Because it smells odious. A pun can also sometimes be made by drawing or lengthening out the pronunciation of a word, as when they say that the kind of monkeys that grow on grape vines are grapes.

A style of conundrum has become very frequent and popular which is founded on a transportation of letters or words, giving a new and surprising sense. I have opened a new package of this class. The first one

is as follows: What is the difference between stabling a man and killing a swine? One is assault with intent to kill, the other is killing with intent to eat. So it is discovered of a cat and a dog that one covered of the end of its paws and the other has claws at the end of its claws; other has paws at the end of its claws; one is a wife and an editor, that one sets type close to right and the other writes articles close to right; of the eagle and a certain kind of dog that one is a tierrier in the sky and the other is a Skye terrier; of the permission to speak and the command not to speak, that in one case you are not allowed to talk and in the other you are not to talk aloud; of a pound of meat and a drummer boy, that one weighs a pound and the other pounds away; an utterance of spurious coin and a false hair, that one issues a counterfeit and the other counterfeits an issue; of a church organist and an influenza that one knows the stops and the other stops the nose; of a successful lover and his rival that one kisses the miss and the other misses his kiss; of an unsuccessful swain and a father of a family, that one is a sighing lover and the other is a loving sire; of a mischievous mouse and a beautiful young lady, that one mounds the mouse and the other claims the lady; of seventeen and seventy, that one is careless and happy and the other is hairless and capy; of the effect of catching cold and one of the tales of Greece, that in one case it is your cough and in other Oerfa; of an emperor and a beggar, that one issues manifestoes and the other manifests toes without shoes; of a man boiling beads and a man flogging a man, that one cooks the beads and the other cooks the man; of a tailor and a soldier, that one wears the breeches, the other breaches the world; of the Prince of Wales and a bomb-shell that one is heir to the throne and the other is thrown to the air; of 'Old Uncle Ned' and Louis Napoleon, in the event of another French revolution, that one had no hair on the top of his head, the place where the hair ought to grow, and the other would have no crown on the top of his head, where the crown ought to be. It is also mentioned that the difference between a boy and a great cat, is that one you was and the other you wear; that perseverance has a strong will and that obstinacy a strong won't; that Noah's ark was a high ark, but that an archbishop is a hierarch; of a gauze dress and a drawn tooth, that one is too thin and the other tooth out; that the Prince of Wales is an heir apparent, an orphan has never a parent, a bald head has never a hair apparent, and a girl has a hairy parent.

As a roller from the rigidity of the specimens which I have given, it is well to introduce occasionally a question which ought to be obvious to every one, but which is not. For instance: What makes more noise than a pig under a gate? Two pigs. Why does a traveler who has been on a long journey, and comes to a board fence in the midst of a forest, try to get over it? Because he wants to get over. What is the best thing to do in a hurry? Nothing. Why does a father scold his children? To keep his head warm. Lord Dudley gives one of this kind which, though obvious, is notwithstanding, exceedingly logical.

Why doth a dog waggle his tail? Give it up! You 'tho' the dog waggle his tail because the dog 'tho' in thoughter the tail. If the wathn's the tail 'would waggle the dog.

It is so easy to make conundrums that most intelligent men will prefer to put the question to some harder and more useful task. A dancer said to a Spartan, 'I can stand on one leg longer than you.' 'Perhaps so,' said the Spartan, 'and so can my goose.' A few conundrums are very well after dinner with raisins and nuts, and I have no doubt my friend, the editor, will be willing to furnish them at reasonable rates in lots to suit purchasers.

SIR SAMFORD WHITTINGHAM.

Sir Samford Whittingham was one of those men whose lives ought to be written, not merely because they make interesting books, but because Englishmen in general ought to know something of that class of officers without whom English military successes would be impossible, but whose personal merits do not happen to be accompanied with those powerful family interests which still materially influence the administration of the British army. His services were for the most part among our Spanish allies in the Peninsula war, in America, and in the East and West Indies, and though he died Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, we may safely hazard the assertion that few soldiers who have done so much have received so little public recognition of their courage, loyalty, and military capacity as that which fell to his lot. His career is especially interesting as being that of one who was born to be a soldier, and who in many respects came up to the popular ideal of a soldier, *sans peur et sans reproche*. To the ordinary civilian it is difficult to enter into that passion for active life in the field, united with an ardent devotion to all the hard and uphill work of the camp and the campaign, which fills the minds of officers of this cast, and makes them regard the profession of arms not simply as a gentlemanly means for earning a livelihood, but rather as an occupation of a surpassingly delightful kind; and to be rewarded only with acknowledgment and honor in return. To such minds soldiering, with its pen and sword, and its hand-to-hand, is a positive enjoyment, like fox-hunting, or fishing, or the deciphering manuscripts, or the practice of music, to those whose tendencies lie in certain directions, inconceivable to those who do not share the same tastes. The father of Sir Samford, into which abbreviation he early converted his real name of Samuel Ford, was a Bristol wholesale dealer, who retired from business with an independent fortune, and who wished to see his son become a soldier, and would not hear of his entering the army. The young man submitted, and as a compromise was sent to Spain to give a trial to the wool trade as an occupation. As it happened, the scheme gave a totally unexpected colour to his future life. He threw all his energy into the work of learning Spanish and making himself acquainted with Spanish manners, for the sake of the merchants for that of soldiers; and thus grew more eager than ever for a military career. His father died before his return, leaving him 'independent' in the way of fortune. A year and a half afterwards he

SIR SAMFORD WHITTINGHAM.

was gazetted to an ensigncy, but soon afterwards exchanged into the 1st Life Guards. He was then thirty-one years old, and nothing but the resolution with which he set about mastering the theory and practice of fighting, a thing far less thought of in the year 1803 than it is now, would have enabled him at such an age to become rapidly one of the most accomplished officers in the British army.

His first employment was in Portugal, where he was sent by Pitt on a secret mission. On his return he was attached to the secret expedition of 1809 to Lima, and in 1808 he joined the British army in the Peninsula. Here his knowledge of Spanish and of Spanish manners, and the thorough training of his mind, came at once into full play. He was the first Englishman who actually fought in the Peninsula war, and before long he was a brigadier-general in the Spanish army, and at the head of a large body of Spanish cavalry, disciplined by himself, the very finest and most trustworthy Spanish troops who ever fought under Wellington. The record of the share he thus took in the Peninsula campaign is the most interesting and important portion of the whole memoir. It abounds with sketches of incidents recorded by Whittingham himself, and tells with simple force what are the realities of war, and how small a part of a soldier's and a commander's work is the actual fighting on the field of battle. In 1809 Whittingham wrote home to his brother-in-law that if Spain was the only man to do it, and the victory of Talavera, won only three weeks after the letter was written, was the first confirmation of the truth of his views. The story of the battle as far as it came under Whittingham's own eyes, is as lively an account of the horrors, and moreover of the ludicrous aspects, of a murderous conflict as we have ever come across. Whether he actually saw Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, jump from his horse, climb the wall of an old ruin to see one of his regiments give way, then throw himself on his hands and knees on the ground and implore mercy, and gallop away from the battle of the French sharpshooters closing in upon him, the 'repulsive' from which the story is taken do not say. Certain it is that a minute's delay would have made the future conqueror a prisoner, and the history of the world would have been changed. A few minutes afterwards Sir Arthur was directing the movements of an infantry brigade, commanded by Colonel Gordon, a little fat man, and while he was the Colonel's horse was shot, and he fell from his seat, and the French broke the blade of his sword, and the second look of the knob of his hat, and a third went through his cap. This was the evening before the general engagement. The next day Colonel Gordon was killed by a shell. Receiving the charge of the French, on the left of the British line, Whittingham himself was wounded. A musket ball struck his mouth, carried away some teeth, broke the jawbone, and he lay on his back, his head bleeding as he was, he muttered the rising ground on which Sir Arthur and his staff were standing, to report the repulse of the French, and was greeted by the loud voice of the commander, crying, 'Ah! Whittingham, I wanted you to take a message to the Duke of Anglinéque.' Seeing the broken and bloody jaw, however, Sir Arthur gave the order to some one else, and Whittingham straightway, as down on the grass, with his head to the ground, and his hands clasped, he lay looking at the extraordinary length of their protruded front, which he declared was beyond all mortal bounds, till the shell burst, and they suffered nothing worse than a coating of mud and dust. The broken jaw, however, proved a serious matter, and for some time kept the wounded man in the Marquis of Wellesley's house at Seville. Of the Marquis, Whittingham soon formed the highest opinion, and like a liberal-minded, and courteous man than his brother the future Duke, who even now carried his aristocratic exclusiveness to such an extent in his military appointments that it is only wonderful that the army did not suffer more than it did from that cause. At this time, as the biographer reminds us, quoting from the Wellington Despatches, Sir Arthur was urging upon the Duke of York the propriety of more speedily promoting his officers' family fortunes, and influence in the country. Again and again the same complaint against this system occurs in the Memoir, and foremost among the complainers, on Whittingham's own behalf, are some of his own aristocratic personal friends. This power of making friends everywhere, and of retaining their friendship throughout life, was one of the most conspicuous features in Whittingham's character, and the letters which passed between him and men like Sir E. Pakenham (brother of Lord Anglesey), Lord Pitt, and other such soldiers, taken in company with his letters to his own relations, prove him to have been a man remarkable for the warmth and steadfastness of his affections. With this we cannot but see that he united a certain sensitiveness, which severe criticism will call morbid and touchy. Anything more posterous than his coming from India to England, in order to fight a duel with Napoleon, by whose account of the battle of Barossa he considered himself aggrieved, is not to be found, even in the preposterous annals of duelling. His biographer feels the absurdity of the proceeding, and the equal absurdity of another duel which he fought in India with a young ensign, and reminds us that in those days almost everybody defended the system. Happily, Whittingham's friends were wiser than himself, and the matter was privately arranged. For the details of the arrangement, and for unity another illustration of the realities of a soldier's life, we must refer the reader to the life itself, only adding that some of the letters would have been better omitted and many of them would have been, as not necessary for the completeness of the biography, and as making the book somewhat too long. Considering, too, how energetically and justly the biographer protests against the mischievous effects of the cold shade of controversy in damaging the discipline and efficiency of the army, his congratulating himself that the name of Whittingham, though not noble or aristocratic, is 'not redolent of trade,' is scarcely consistent

with these protests. Besides, it was particularly tragic, which enabled the son of the British wholesale dealer to buy his commission; and when he dispensed his liberal hospitalities to brother officers, aristocratic and non-aristocratic alike, it does not appear that any of them ever held it to be a disgrace to his fortune, was gained unworthily in business. The appropriate answer, which he lived with men who were sprung from the purely mercantile caste, was rather a proof that even from the counting-houses and the warehouses' character could come to which the severest critic would not dream of imputing a taint of vulgarity.

Sluggishness, Coppers. We have been making enquiries as to the truth of the extraordinary fact implied in the description of the great Thames road given by Captain Montgomerie's Fintid; that the Captain, in urgent cases, ride the whole journey of 22 days from Lhasa to Charkoh without sleep. The Fintid asserts that these couriers do not get more than perhaps half an hour's sleep, while their food and relays of horses are getting ready. The men in charge of the Tartars, or official dak bungalows, take very good care that the courier goes on at once, and always send two fresh men with spare horses to keep him up to the mark. If he faints they tie him up to his horse, and were he to die the Tartar man would forward the dead body into Garkoh in 22 days. The moment a man is selected as a courier and his coat is sealed he has no choice in the matter. We should like to have a medical report on the facts, but the Tartar attendant see that the appearance of the couriers at the end of their journey somewhat bore out the Fintid's statement. With how little sleep can a man live and ride violently for three weeks?—*Friend of India*.

A lady of rank in Paris, though in no danger, will have it that she is about to die. Telegraphing to her husband, an absent diplomatist, she said, 'Return at once; my very life depends on you. According to the story, he answered, 'Urgent business detains me; wait a fortnight.' The fortnight is past, and the lady still lives.

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4.—Treaty with Russia.
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STEAMERS.							
1867-68.							
Azof	W Johnson	Brit. str.	700	March 25	P. & O. S. N. Co	Swatow, &c.	28th, 7 a.m.
Cadiz	W O Edmond	Brit. str.	816	April 20	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Caledonia	W Steward	Brit. str.	227		Riach & Co		
Formosa	W C Hookin	Brit. str.	775	April 24	P. & O. S. N. Co	Swatow, &c.	
Imperatrice	W C Macaire	Fch. str.	2800	April 16	Messageries Imperiales	Saigon, Suez, &c.	
Kan Ka Kee	W Yeaton	Amer. str.	313	March 24	A. Heard & Co		
Malta	W Hyde	Brit. str.	1042	March 21	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.	May 1, 7 a.m.
Mona	W C Morison	Brit. str.	642	April 8	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Singapore, &c.	23th, 8 a.m.
Yesso	W C Ashlon	Brit. str.	680	April 22	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.	
SAILING VESSELS.							
Atrevida	W Bisset	Brit. bk.	467	April 6	Rozario & Co	Melbourne and Sydney	
Avon	W Edmond	Brit. sh.	645	April 13	Gilman & Co		
Batavia	K Hartzler	N. Ger. bk.	368	April 22	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Belted Will	W Locke	Brit. sh.	812	April 16	Douglas Lapraik & Co		
Belvidere	W Howler	Amer. sh.	1321	March 20	Captain		
Benefactress	E Eldred	Amer. bk.	624	April 7	Smith, Archer & Co		
Camilo Cavour	W C Antorquia	Sal. sh.	820	April 17	Wm. Pustau & Co	Callao	Immediate
Cary & Jane	W Jauson	Hamb. bk.	412	March 7	Bourjau, Hubner & Co		
Cornelia	W Bundgaard	Prus. bk.	300	April 24	E. Schellhaus & Co		
Danzig	W Eldridge	Prus. sh.	280	April 19	Russell & Co	Melbourne and Sydney	Early
Dayspring	E Middleton	Brit. bk.	393	March 19	Russell & Co		
Eliza	W Sedgley	Brit. sh.	1378	March 1	Bosman & Co	San Francisco	Early
Ellen Morris	K Sellick	Brit. sh.	103	April 16	Order	Tientsin	
Fiery Cross	E Lamont	Brit. sh.	689	April 13	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Gravina	W Camejo	Span. bk.	242	April 23	Remedios & Co		
Glenroy	W C Warden	Brit. bk.	357	April 22	Aug. Heard & Co		
Henry Darling	W Wabel	Brit. bk.	412	April 13	Chinese		
Jane Woodburn	W McDonald	Brit. bk.	293	April 19	Borneo Company		
Java	W C Anderson	Prus. bk.	300	March 31	Arnhold Kurborg & Co	Portland	Early
Jeanne Allice	W Moutier	Fch. sh.	1209	March 11	Order	San Francisco	Early
John L. Dimmock	W Wenhell	Brit. sh.	1047	March 26	Russell & Co		
John Worcester	W Knowles	Amer. bk.	611	April 17	Russell & Co		
Josephine Amedie	W C Lagarde	Fch. sh.	345	April 22	Derode Freres		
Lahloo	W Smith	Brit. sh.	790	April 19	Gilman & Co		
La Paix	W Labarbe	Fch. bk.	497	April 12	Fred. Degener		
Maria	Machado	Russ. sh.	637		Russell & Co	Melbourne and Sydney	Early
Marie Therese	W Boumeson	Fch. bk.	502	Dec. 12	Carlowitz & Co		
Mathilda	W Ramsey	Brit. bk.	252	April 14	Grun & Co		
Midnight	W Brock	Amer. sh.	838	April 14	Olyphant & Co	Freight Charter	
Navarino	W C Wettrug	Brit. bk.	408	March 21	Smith, Archer & Co		
Nevelie	K Jackson	Brit. sh.	716	Feb. 16	Turner & Co		
Nile	W Moss	Brit. bk.	240	April 14	T. Howard		
Parmatta	W Andrews	Brit. bk.	370	April 16	Russell & Co		
Pegurian	W C Thompson	Amer. sh.	1076	April 14	Pacific Mail S. S. Co		
Providenza	E Nattini	Ital. sh.	564	April 23	Remedios & Co		
Reynard	W Emery	Amer. sh.	1020	April 17	Russell & Co	San Francisco	Early
San Lorenzo	W Lebesma	Span. bk.	220	April 7	Remedios & Co		
Santa Anna	W Gavito	Span. bk.	402	March 26	Remedios & Co	Manila	
Sir Lancelot	E Robinson	Brit. sh.	885	April 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Spitfire	W C Mills	Brit. sh.	440	March 22	John Burd & Co	Saigon	
Sultan	W Howard	Brit. sh.	390	Feb. 8	Order		
Sword Fish	W Muller	Siam. sh.	575	March 31	Chinese		
The Colleen Bawn	W Allen	Brit. bk.	886	April 4	Arnhold Kurborg & Co		
Tycoon	W Mutter	Brit. bk.	362	April 16	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Villa de Miradavia	W Castilba	Span. bk.	261	April 19	Remedios & Co		

WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Cataluna	Escajadilla	Span. str.	361	April 3	Order		
Fung Shuey*	Watson	Amer. str.	740	April 25	Olyphant & Co	Shanghai, &c.	Immediate

(* At Canton.)

SHANGHAI.

Merchant Sailing Vessels, from or for European, Australian and American Ports, in Harbour on April 15.

Ship's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Consignees or Agents.
Argonaut	Nicolson	Brit. sh.	1072	April 12	London		Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Catharina	Molsen	N. Ger. bk.	340	April 7	Sydney		Frazer & Co
Emily Finn	Pennell	Brit. sh.	1009	March 30	Gardiff		Frazer & Co
James Winhart	Buchanan	Brit. sh.	862	April 2	New York		A. Heard & Co
Jennie Bertaux	Harrison	Brit. bk.	598	April 9	Newcastle, N.S.W.		Russell & Co
Marcellus	White	Brit. sh.	275	April 13	Newcastle, N.S.W.		Frazer & Co
Napoleon III	McMillan	Brit. sh.	780	April 6	Sydney		Russell & Co
Ningara	Meridi	Fch. bk.	743	April 11	Sydney		Frazer & Co
Pekin	Seymour	Amer. bk.	685	April 10	San Francisco		Russell & Co
Phoenix	Onlen	Brit. sh.	908	March 18	Gardiff	Puget Sound	Frazer & Co
Tavistock	Tate	Brit. sh.	532	January 2	Shields	New York	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Tynedale	Steel	Brit. bk.	683	April 8	Newcastle	Newchwang	Bourjau, Hubner & Co.

VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignees.	Intended Despatch.
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS—SHANGHAI, &c.	Fung Shuey†	Amer. str.	Olyphant & Co	Udiate
OTHER PORTS—				
BOMBAY, &c.—Eng. Mails	Malta	Br. str.	P. & O. S. N. Co	1st May
CALLAO	Cary & Jane	Hm. bk.	Bourjau Hubner & Co	
MANILA	Santa Anna	Sp. bk.	Remedios & Co	Early
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Maria	Ru. sh.	Russell & Co	
Do. Do.	Dayspring	Br. bk.	Russell & Co	
Do. Do.	Atrevida	Br. bk.	Rozario & Co	
PORTLAND	Jeanne Allice	Fr. sh.	Order	
SAIGON	Spitfire	Br. sh.	John Burd & Co	
SAN FRANCISCO	Eliza	Br. sh.	Bosman & Co	Early
Do.	J. L. Dimmock	Br. sh.	Russell & Co	
Do.	Reynard	Br. sh.	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
SINGAPORE, &c.	Mona	Br. str.	Gibb, Livingston & Co	28th
SUEZ, &c.—Fch. Mails	Imperatrice	Fr. str.	Messageries Imperiales	
SURINAM	M. Theres	Fr. bk.	Carlowitz & Co	

* At Whampoa.

† At Canton.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.
Algerine	British	gun-vessel	3	80	C. E. Domville, Lieut.
Bouncer	British	gun-boat	3	60	R. M. Lloyd, Lieut.
Dustard	British	gun-boat	3	60	W. F. Johnson, Lieut.
Flamer	British	naval hospital	—	—	Attached to Melville
Mar. de la Victoria	Spanish	steamer	—	—	Jose Yez, Captain
Melville	British	naval hospital	—	—	R. Bernard, D.M.I.G. &c.
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	14	—	Commodore Oliver Jones
Rideman	British	surveying ship	—	—	J. W. Reed, S. Comr.
Starling	British	gun-boat	3	—	—
Tamar	British	Troop-ship	—	—	E. W. Sullivan,
Unadilla	U. States	steamer	5	180	Hatfield, Lt. Commander
Watchful	British	gun-boat	3	40	Harbor Tender to Comm.

MEN-OF-WAR AT CANTON.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.
Cheng-teing	Chinese	gun-boat	3	—	Bessard
Foo-long	Chinese	gun-boat	3	—	Edwards
Hai-ching	Chinese	Customs' cruiser	4	—	Folsom

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Flag.	Captain.	Tons.	Owners or Agents.
Fame, (110 h. power)	British	Stephenson	117	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Fire Dart	British	Carroll	380	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kin Shan	British	Haskell	456	Do.
Kiu Kiang	British	Benning	617	Do.
Little Orphan	British	Latid up	69	Acheong
Poyang	British	Bauning	46	Union Dock Company Tug.
Prince Albert	British	Latid up	379	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	British	Godsall	101	Q. Acheong
Spark	Amer.	Wilson	140	Thomas Hunt & Co
Spec	Amer.	Graves	140	Cumans Hunt & Co
White Cloud	British	Graves	280	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessel.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fort William	Hongkong	B. sh.	1000	Townsend	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
Mahamoodie	Fuchau	B. bk.	232	Oliver	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Snipe	Ningpo	B. bk.	341	Green	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Water Witch	"	B. sh.	427	Lewis	Captain Lewis
Lady Hayes	"	B. bk.	384	Partridge	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Wellington	"	B. bk.	472	Bennett	David Sassoon Sons & Co
Pathfinder	{ Te. Lau, {	B. sh.	262		Jardine, Matheson & Co
Terente	{ Formosa }	B. bk.			Dent & Co

Chinese Advertisements.

白告梳燕

本公司保險煙味味亞
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巴年等加銀等本士
刺參支波其風港成
公月交加利補船之
司廿特利項火事
公六此吉打輪出
啟日明望在船卑
買中照保布公

啟館本

英士數自賣英德啟
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月故均日未月公今
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